WASHINGTON.

The Whigs and the Presid dence of The M. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 7, 1832.

The Whig party is composed of two wings, a Northern and a Southern wing. The Morthern division is opposed to Slavery, and al-ways has been. The Southern, of course, upholds t institution. The previous jars and the present divisions of the party have arisen out of the conflicts of the two sections on this subject. Beentagonism. These divisions and the consequent and are now, greater than common, from the cir-cumstance that the party has been, and is, in powor in the Executive Department of the Govern ment, and the necessity has thus devolved upon it of presenting a line of action for the whole party

upon this question.

The Administration of Gen. TAYLOR adopted the do with the subject of Slavery. It said, "Leave the Fugitive Law alone, leave California and New-Mexico to come in as States when they get ready, and leave them to settle for themselves all questions of Slavery arising within their own bounds ies." This was the policy of the Whig Adminis tration of Gen. TAYLOR on the Slavery question.

Under Mr. FILLMORE the policy was The present Administration insist that the line of action of the Whig party on this subject, shall be what it never was before, viz : a perfect agreement and concurrence of opinion and action upon it by both divisions or sections of the party. While it a fact that the two wings never didagree before, on the question of Slavery, it is proposed that now hey shall agree. A course of policy for the whole party is thus laid down on the Slavery question. Certain measures have been passed by Congress. Chief among them is the Fugitive Slave Law, and the law establishing Territorial Governments without restriction as to Slavery. The doctrine in that the Northern Whigs, as well as the Southern Whige, shall sustain those laws just as they are. And not this only; they shall also agree and declare that the Slavery question is finally adjusted; that there is to be no more talk, no more action, on the subject. Slavery is to be henceforth a tabooed question in the party. It is the "Pot Rock" in our political navigation, to which our Whig Administration profess to have been the Mons. Maillefert, blowing off, all its dangerous prominence. It is to be hereafter considered sunk. This is the present position of the Whig Ad-

ministration on this subject—a subject that has long divided it, and long been regarded a question on which the two divisions of the party were to be allowed to differ; upon which, in the very nature of things, they could in fact do no otherwise

It is, in a word, a very plain attempt to make Northern Whigs take Southern ground on the subject of Slavery. It is an attempt to destroy the old divisions, by making one side surrender to the other. It does not say to the North, "Hold your own opinions on Slavery, whether it comes the shape of the right of petition, as in Mr. ADAMS's time, in that of the Proviso under Gen. TAYLOR'S Administration, or in that of the Fugitive Law under Mr. FILLMORE's." But on the contrary, it declares that the Northern Whigs shall take ground against all petitions on Slavery agninst mooting the question of the Proviso against expressing dislike to the Fugitive Law against ALL agitation of every kind whatever, or she question of Slavery. We certainly do no everstate the case. The idea of "adjustment and "finality," goes the whole length of this.

Now we wish to ask our Southern Whig friends in a spirit of candor, and in a spirit of philosophy also, if there is any good reason to suppose the Whig party can be fused and made one, upon this subject, on such a basis as this? We admit the simplicity of the plan, and it is very easy for Mr. " KIT" WILLIAMS, and Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, and Mr. E. CARRINGTON CABELL, et it genus omne, to insist that the Whig party cannot coninue to endure upon any other basis. Nothing in the world is more easy. But, looking at the nature of the demand, and of the plan, under the light of the experience of the last fifteen years on this question of Slavery, and regarding the ordinary that such a settlement, or adjustment, is likely to be ratified and sustained by the Northern division of the Whig party ? The action of a given com munity, sustaining given relations, and furnishing a given experience of many years' duration, is a problem to be solved irrespective of all political and party considerations, and in this case it does not seem to present any great difficulties of solution. It can be solved as easy, in our estimation as any sum can be done in the rule of three. It seems to us just as plain as the stars in the sky or the nose on a man's face. It we are not greatly at fault, the solution is equally plain and palpable to every man of sense, no matter where he haile from, whether it be North or South. It seems to ne that the convictions of every sensible man's un derstanding, no matter what his works or hi opes, must be that the expectation is utterly falus. This conclusion is to be drawn from the very nature of the human mind, our knowledge o laws of its operation, and our experience this subject in particular. Herein is to be found the basis of Mr. CALHOUR'S judgments on this question. 'The idea that a "Compromise" a vote of Congress on this question, altered the real relation, or judgment, or would influence the action of the Northern mind in regard to it, was a transparent folly that his eagle glance always pierced in an instant. Oh! green and verdant gen themen of the House of Representatives! y who vainly fancy that carrying the Compromi Measures through your illustrious body is a great olitical stroke, even a triumph over an ever active principle in the heart of man; it is time you were resolving that the Sun shall stand still on another Gibeon. It time you were erecting a stage under the ends of the rainbow in order to it on to the sky. It is time you had resolved spike it on to the sky. It is time you had that the ocean shall cease to surge, the streams to flow, or the season to return. Vote winter to be eternal, that darkness shall reign forever, but do no such folly as vote that the human heart shall not throb in sympathy with the oppressed and give voice to its sympathics. Vote not that the mental volition of a free people shall be fettered and chained down ; vote not that the spirit of liberty shall be quenched? Do not attempt to betray freedom, do not offend humanity, do not provoke Heaven, do not expose Congress to ridicule, do not do yourselves injustice, by any such monstrous folly as this. You may "compromise" s tariff question, or a land or a money question, for che are material in their nature, evanescent in character, and limited in scope. But you cannot "compromise" a question of human freedom, for its relations and influences go beyond the stars,

and its bearings and connections are eternal. And now let us ask in all moderation of spirit, what binding efficacy would be a unanimous ing were possible, that the policy of this Adminon the Slavery question, shall hereafte be the policy of the Whig party of the North ! Do the people of the North or of the South take ne from Congress ! Do the millions in the Free States think for themselves, and determine

for themselves? or do they take their judgments and their convictions from Washington ! Can any body irangine or pretend that a resolution of Con gress on the subject of Slavery alters any man's opinion in the North or South in regard to it ? Do our Southern Whig friends imagine that if Congress should unanimously resolve to-morrow that Slavery was a great curse, that ought to be removed by immediate emancipation, that it would change the real state of sentiment in the South on that question? The truth is, that the declarations and speeches of party leaders and so-called "great men," and the resolutions of legislative bodies, are to go for just nothing at all when they are in direct conflict with the public opinion of which they profess to be the exponent, or of which they claim to be the guide. Of what avail are such agencies-of what avail is any party machinery, or legislative machinery, to suppress the workings of the human mind and heart?

In what, then, is this attempt of a handfull of nen who are to-day in power, and to-morrow will be in private life, and the next day in their graves, to issue? In what but utter futility? The supposition that it will come to anything else, is a weak delusion. These contrivances of political men to constrain the free and natural action of the Northern Whig mind, (and not alone Whig minds, but those of every shade of political opinion,) are

feeble and foolish beyond expression.

No, Mr. "KIT" WILLIAMS, and Mr. HUMPHRET MARSHALL, and Mr. E. CARRINGTON CABELL, and Mr. ALL-THE-REST, who dream (fitfully and fearingly, perhaps,) that this present Whig Administration plan of consolidating the Whig party and bringing it to an agreement upon the subject of Slavery, will work usefully, you are mistaken.-There are two parts to the Whig party. There is a Northern and a Southern division, a Slavery and an anti-Slavery wing. There always was and always must be, while it exists as a National party. On the subject of Slavery there can be no agreement. The two sections of the party must do now, and hereafter, as they always have done, agree to disagree, or the party must go to pieces. There would be just as much sense in the North-ern Whigs insisting that the Southern Whigs should set about exerting themselves for the overthrow of Slavery, as for Southern Whigs to insist that Northern Whigs shall abdicate the position they have always held in opposition to Slavery, and turn its advocates and supporters. There i no sense in either expectation. There is a natural antagonism in their several positions and relations as to Slavery that forbid cooperation upon that subiect. And to attempt to force an unnatural union like the one we have been contemplating, is just the most senseless thing that any man or set of men can possibly undertake.

Do the Northern Whigs, then, design or contemplate any party action adverse to Slavery in the Southern States? Let their past history answer. As a party, while they have been more true, by far, to their convictions on the question of freedom whenever it has arisen, in Congress and out, than the mis-called "Democracy," they have nevertheless never manifested any intention or wish to touch the question of Slavery in the Slave States. They do not wish to discuss or agitate that question, for they have nothing to do with it. They do not wish to nominate, they never have wished to nominate, a candidate for the Presidency, with any reference to his views on Slavery. Their past history is the proof of this. They have not manifested any design or intention even of disturbing the measures of Compromise passed two years ago, much as the great body of them disliked and opposed, and now dislike, a portion of those measures. They have been contented to be quiet and to acquiesce in those measures, though, so far as the action of Congress was concerned, they were betraved and beaten.

This is their present position. God knows it is tame enough and liberal enough toward those, their allies, who triumphed in the Congressional contest arising out of our Territorial acquisitions. So much they are willing to yield for the sake of harmony and good neighborhood; while they strive for success under the old flag, and on the old platform of agreeing to disagree. More than this they will not grant. Beyond this they will not go. They are willing to hold to the old landmarks. They do not desire to move stake or stone. But they will not allow themselves to be grounds, or to take up new sitions. They stand where they have always stood, and they will stand nowhere else. The traces of the present Administration may be hitched upon them, but the load is too great to be started. It were as well to attempt to draw a nountain with a cord. The little bugle blasts of the CABELLS, the WILLIAMSES, or the MARSHALLS, in their influence upon them, are but tin trumpets against a wall. The Northern Whigs can neither be alarmed nor inspired by such music, and, these gentlemen to the contrary notwithstanding, the summing of the whole matter is this, so far as the Presidency is concerned. If the Whigs are to elect the President of 1852 at all, they are to elect him as they elected the President of 1848, without reference to the Slavery question, or to any measures, whether they be "Compromise" or any other, that grow out of it. The Northern Whigs are willing to go for Gen. Scorr because he is a good Whig, and because they believe he can be elected. They won't stop to catechise him as to his opinions on any past measures of legislation nor in regard to his opinions on Slavery. All they ask of him is that he shall not come out and pledge himself to Slavery men or measures, and thus make himself a sectional instead of a National candidate, and this they will assuredly insist upon, let the consequences be

what they may. Let us not be understood as attributing too much consequence to the position of a few impracticable Southern Whigs, and as inferring thence especial danger to the party. The developments of the last two or three days forbid such apprehensions, even if we could not safely rely upon the sterling sense of such men as MANGUM, BELL, GENTRY, JONES, and other old and well-tried Southern Whigs. The speech of Mr. GRAY in the House to-day, and the letter of EDW. STANLY in The Republic of this morning, plainly point out the course things will take in the South-so far as Gen. Scorr is concerned, at least. Mr. STANLY is sometimes harsh in his expressions, but his sober second-thought is almost sure to be right. To a man of such inherent nobleness of nature. such unsullied honor, and such genuine intrepidity of character, combined with so much clearness and soundness of judgment, we can pardon much in the way of difference on minor points, and we can never hold any other language toward him than that of commendation, but with the most pro-found regret.

J. S. P.

Gen. Scott and the South.

The New York Express has "an eye on (or in) the Capital," which occasionally gives such equints as this; which we find under date of April

ar, having any authority directly from Mr. Manguna, that, though a personal friend of General Scott, and desirous of voting for him, he will never lend him his sanction or influence unless he directly and specifically puts himself upon what is called here 'the totality and hashly of the Compromise act;' that is to say, Mr. Mangun will never go for General Scott until he shakes off the abolition influences that are using him (General

are Whig States, such as are Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina, can be named as an exception."

Now, luckily, Mr. Stanly can speak much better for himself than any "eye" can, whether on or in the Capital, and in a letter published in Wednesday's Washington Republic, he gives his views at length. We quote a couple of sentences. Speaking of Gen. Scott he says:

"The country knows he poured out his blood on th northern frontier, under the stars and stripes, receiving wounds, the scars of which he yet bears, while fighting against England's haughty power in the war of 1812. The world knows the wonders he achieved, with northern and southern, eastern and western so diers, in that unparalleled march from Vera Cruz to Mexico. I know he is a true Republican, and has always been; and I have no fear that such a man would not prove as true to his country's best interest in peace as he has been in war. \* \* Should such a man be nominated, it will not be 'too late' for the country to do him justice, or for me to give him a cordial, whole souled, enthusiastic support, and should the Demo cratic Convention that is to assemble at Baltimore allow such abolitionists as I have referred to, to frater nize with them, to guide and direct their counsels, and nize with them, to guide and direct their counsess, and aid in their nominations, in the hope of getting the 'plunder of the nation,' the good people I represent will prepare for them such a hot 'hasty plate of soup,' as was never thrown in the faces of British or Mexical Very respectfully, yours,"
EDW. STANLY.

It will be seen by our Telegraphic reports of Thursday morning that Kentucky, through one of her accredited organs, in the Congress of the United States, Mr. Ward, has declared that the prestige of success in the Presidential contest is with Gen. Scott, and that " the effort to elect Mr. Fillmore is too desperate for any rational man to

-All this business of President-making seems to us a good deal overdone in Washington. We are quite certain that some of the proposed candidates can't be elected, and, seeing no good end to be attained by running them, we are decidedly opposed to that; but whether Gen. Scott or some other good Whig who can be elected shall be nominated, we shall be entirely satisfied. Keep cool, friends! the world is likely to endure some time yet, whoever may be nominated for President.

## NEW-YORK.

Town Elections. WESTCHESTER-SUPERVISORS.

Scarsdale. Wm. Cornell.
WestFarms. C. Bothgate.
Orrosition. Not heard from
opposition.

Cort and t. Enoch Orme.
Greenbryh Jacob S. Odell.
New natic ... T. W. Smith.
New natic ... T. W. Smith.
New N. D. Halsted.
WhitePlanns Gil S. Lyon.
Westchester. Not heard from
Eastchester. Cran. Rich.

Nomers. ... Slna Gregory.
Mrk Pleasant. Enos Hatfield.
North Sales. Geo. C. Finch.
New Robelle. Robt. H. Coles.
WhitePlanns Gil S. Lyon.
Vont Castle. Nath. J. Green.
Eastchester. ... Cran. Rich.

-Last year, 7 Whig, 16 Opposition.

[We have classed these Supervisors according to poli-tics, though in fact politics had little to do with the election in most towns; 'Rum or no Rum' being the controlling issue. As many of the Whig Supervisors are chosen from Opposition as from Whig towns, and so on Ed Trib.1 ORANGE CO.

Montgoniery S. Rapeljie. Monroe ... Morgan Shuit.
Warwok ... W. H. Houston. Deerpark ... P.P. Swartwi. 4
Orrostrion.
Geshen ... Richard M. Vail. Walkill ... Wm. W. Reeve.
Clester ... S. M. Kniffin.
Hom'tenb g, Vinet. Booth.
Wew'yandaD. C. Hallock.
Crawford. D. R. Hunter.
Cornwall, ... J. Denniston.

William J. B. Burnett- 12 ULSTER CO. Will.
Wild. Mariboro'...W. Gedney, Jr.
Hurley.....J.W. Elmendorf. Saugerties...Sol. A. Smith.
Rochester...J. C. De Puy.
Loyd........Shas Saxton.
Shandaken. J. A. Simpson.
Palteid'...O. Hasbronek.
New-Paltx...Joseph P. Lefever.

OPPOSITION.
Kingston ... C. Van Anden. Marbletoten T. D. Robinson.
Engus. ... P. Van Aken. Wassarsing Felix Keily.
Clive. ... Dr. Uuderwood. Ecopus. ... Not heard from.
Rosendale and Shareangunk—8. RENSSELAER CO. 

Troy. 1.E. Brownell. Troy. 2.R. M. Carpenter.
4.J. Hutchinson.
7.E. Jackman.
Poestenkill 1. I. Voeburgh.
Petersburgh. Reynolds.
Pittstown. A. Cronk.

OPPOSITION.
Proy. 2.R. M. Carpenter.
Petersburgh. J. Fonds.
Schodack. G. Lansing.
Stephentown. Ralph Rose.
Bertin. Murray—12.

WEST FARMS .- This rapidly growing town, (lying next north of the eastern part of our City,) elected the following Township Officers on Tuesday last. They were on the 'regular ticket,' up from different parties and interests, and only opposed by a 'Law and Order' ticket, which polled some 200 votes to 400 for this:

Supervisor ...... Charles Bathgate, Central Morrisonia Tourn Clerk ..... William Johnston, Mott Haven.

Deput Truntees	L'america votera acces.	
Activities (A. Carelline)		Morrisania.
verseers of the	Peter Briggs.	Fordham.
Po-	Wm. Bayard, M.D.,	West Forms.
ustice of the Peace	Ables P Tannan	Fordham.
natice of the Lence	A mil I happan	E Oldina.
chool Superinten't	.Hugh Walsh, M.D.,	
ollector	.Charles Nodine,	Mott Haven.
	James Parker.	**
com. of Highways	Augus. P. Woodruff,	West Farms.
	John Balcom.	Mott Haven.
STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	Augus. P. Woodruif,	
	Lewis G. Morris,	Fordham.
nepectors ty acce.	BurrassWren, M.D.	West Farms.
hon	Nathaniel Smith,	**
	Charles Nodine.	Mott Haven.
	John J. Dodd,	Morrisania.
		WEGILINAWIA-
Constables	Benj. J. Timme,	man Marine
Commence of the second	John Schwyler,	Fordham.
- 0	George St. John.	West Farms.
Tourn Sealer	. Henry Brandow.	Morrisania.
look Moster	William Corner	West Farms

The McHarcourt Forgeries in Santa Fo.

From The St. Louis Republican, March 25.

The public has already been made ac-

From The St. Louis Republican, March 25.

The public has already been made acquainted, by an official order published by Major General Jesup, of extensive frauds committed on soveral officers of the United States army, by one Gustavus McHarcourt. We find the whole history of the matter to be about this: McHarcourt, who has been employed for a long time in the army, and who has, until the discovery of these frauds, always enjoyed a high reputation for integrity and efficacy, was engaged by Capt. L. C. Easton, in September, 1849, as clerk in the Quartermaster's department, and shortly afterward went with Capt. E. to New Mexico. Shortly after the arrival of Capt. E. in Sante Fé, his whole family was stricken down by sickness, and in the course of a few days he lost his wife, his brother-in-law, and a servant. He was thus left with several small children, (one an infant,) without even the assistance of a servant, and compelled to fulfill all the duties of father, mother and servant, in fact everything that appertains to domeetic life. McHarcourt, who, until recently, had always enjoyed the highest confidence of all his employers, was therefore necessarily intrusted to some degree with the control of business. Afterward, Captain E. being several times absent from the post, on duty, the management of affairs was, during these intervals, left entirely to the clerk. In October last, Captain E. who was then at St. Louis, was informed by General Jeaup of a deficit in one of the items of his quarterly account, ending April, 1851, amounting to \$5,000. He now examined his books in company with some confidential friends in this city, when he discovered, to his alarm and astonishment, that his books (which were kept solely by McH.) had been artfully altered in several entries in the then current quarter's account, by hanging the figures, and in two instances entirely erasing the entries of amounts received from other officers, and thus reducing the amount to be accounted for, as shown by the books, near \$18,000 less than was about two months before his arrival, for Chibushus, Capt. E., still pursuing him, started thither with all applut to no purpose. When he reached El Paso he fou that McH. had succeeded in selling drafts forged by he as above mentioned, to the amount of about thirty the sand dollars, and had left Chibushus about six we before, for Durango, traveling with great speed. P suit being now hopeless, Capt. E. returned to St. Lo by way of San Antonio. A reward of \$1,000 was offer by Capt. E. for the arrest and delivery of the culp which he is still willing to pay. There is no definite formation of the frauds committed by McHarcourt, 1

Manual Labor Schools-Fallure.

Have you ever seen or heard of a prosperone Manual Labor School or College! The notion is not a new one. The truth that underlies it is self-evident, viz. : That the body needs training as well as the mind. Then, too, the economy of the plan is as beautiful as a Savings Bank, and as feasible, seemingly.

Marietta College, Oberlin College, Western Reserve

College, Lane Seminary, People's College, (Mt. Pleasant,

Ohio,) and many minor institutions, have tried to set both sails. But in Ohio the Manual Labor sail will not both sails. But in Ohio the Manual Labor sail will not stend. So also in Indiana: Crawfordsville, Greencastie, New-Alberry, have tried it and failed. Illinois testifies: lacksonville, Galesburgh, Marion City, and others, vote No!

Now these institutions have not been servile copies of any one faulty original, and so have met a common fate. Finencially, they occupy the whole scale, from endowment down to zero. Religiously, they vary just as whiely. In discipline they have tried everything from "Work! Sir; or leave us!" down (or up) to "Please to lend us a hend, Mr. Sophomore." Yet Labor, Manual Labor, languishes in them all. Various occupations, Farming, Gerdening, Printing. Shoe-Making, Carpentry, Coopering, Cabinet-Making, Broom-Manufacturing, Book Binding, all those, the writer has seen tried. But Manual Labor will not work. There is a screw loose in your theory somewhere. Manual Labor and successful study, thus far, have proved incompatible. Can you tell your readers why?

Answer-Not altogether perhaps; but some of the reasons for these alleged failures are as follows:

1. Because the great body of pupils are students mainly because they hate work. They submit to the drudgery of Study only that they may avoid the still more repulsive drudgery of bona fide Work. Of course, you see, a Manual Labor School is not at all to their taste.

2. Because we have no body of Teachers who love and practice Manual Labor.

3. Because a false and mischievous public sentiment deems Manual Labor degrading and menial, and dictates the current talk of 'the dignity of Labor,' &c., only by way of humbug, soft soap and blarney. 4. Because we have not, and never yet have

had, any seminary wherein adequate provision was made for a proper variety of Industrial pursuits, with adequate devotion to and respect for Labor on the part of the projectors and managers. 5. Because most of the students resorting to Manual Labor Schools have done so only because

they were not able to attend any other. They went to them as the thief goes to State Prisonfor want of a practicable alternative.

6. Because (speaking generally) Moralists do not teach and Parsons do not preach the absolute duty of every man to be industrious, no matter how great may be his riches.

7. Because our whole Social polity is based an the assumption that Mankind are naturally and irrevocably divided into two classes-the Thinking and the Working-the former to do (substantially) all the thinking, the latter all the working, for the whole body.

- We could render more reasons for the as-

sumed fact which puzzles our correspondent; but space is precious. Let the above suffice for the Understand, however, that we do n't admit the

facts to be entirely as our correspondent states them. We do n't admit that Oberlin has given up Manual Labor-far from it-though it has been somewhat staggered in its adherence thereto, mainly because of its inability to provide labor for all its pupils, especially in proper variety. And then if 'A. S. P.' will just look in at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this very City, our friend Dr. Peet will show him a Manual Labor Seminary of many years' standing which has not abandoned the principle and is not a failure-by ever so much.

-But suppose the facts were as our corresponddent puts them-what then? Was any great and good idea ever actualized without difficulty? Does not the naked fact that an idea is in advance of public sentiment imply such difficulty? Consider how often and how long the colonization by Europeans of this very coast we live on was a failure -so pronounced on the basis of repeated and earnest experiments. My friend! have you ever reflected that this world of ours moves onward to its Divinely appointed, benignant destiny, mainly by means of the efforts of 'fanatics' and 'visionarice,' put forth in what are (up to the moment of indisputable success) regarded by the wise aud prudent as decided 'failures?' fEd.

## Railroad Accidents-Erie and Central. SYRACUSE, Wednesday, March 31, 1852. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune :

Your article of Monday on the above subject is so manifestly unjust, and calculated to convey so erroneous an impression, that I must beg a small space in your columns to set the subject in its true light before your readers.

You simply state the number of killed and injured during the year 1851 at 71 on the Central line to Lake Erie, via Hudson River Railroad, and at 43 upon the New-York and Eric line; leaving this one-sided state ment to convey the impression to your readers that more persons have been killed and injured upon the Central ine than upon the New-York and Eric. I submit the following statement, which conclusively proves that many more persons have been killed and injured upon the Erie line than upon the Central line, in proportion to the business done on each. The business upon the latter is much larger, the passage of trains much more frequent, and the line passes through a populous part of the State, which is not the case with the Erie. You know this, and therefore should have stated the number of accidents in proportion to the business done, instead of in the proportion of the length of the rival roads. This would have put the boot upon the other leg. Of the 71 killed and injured upon the Central line, 43 were run over while walking upon the track, or drunk, (Railroads want the Maine law,) or from causes entirely beyond the control of the Companies; leaving 28 with which they are properly chargeable. Of the 43 upon the New York and Erie, 16 should be similarly deducted; leaving 27 for which that Company are accountable. The Central lines have transported the following number of passengers and traveled the following number of miles.

\*\*Roads\*\*

\*\*Pass\*\* Carried\*\*

\*\*Miles\*\* the Erie line than upon the Central line, in proportion to

Roods. Pass. Carried, Hudson River Railroad. 748,124
Hudson River Railroad. 748,124
Albany and Schenectady. 383,645
Utica and Schenectady. 453,731
Syracuse and Utica. 449,870
Rochester and Syracuse. 513,241 124,273,672 52 213 092

11% persons, instead of 27.

These are the facts on the subject: Lay them before

Remarks .- G. B.'s calculation reminds us of the Irishman's remark : "We have had a great deal more snow out in Watertown than you have here in Boston in proportion to the number of inhabitants." We pass over his impudence without remark, merely observing that his manner of reducing the number of accidents to be accounted for on either line is not satisfactory to us. But we published the facts exactly as we found them -all the facts we had before us-for the consideration of the public; and we repeat that, even after G. B.'s manipulation, they prove, first, that there have been a great deal too many accidents on either line; secondly, that there is no such exsees of rick or casualties on the Erie line as the Central line journale habitually represent. Barely

adding that we trust the present Legislature will By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. not adjourn without passing an act making it penal to run a Railroad train out of time, or for any person employed on a train to drink Intoxice Liquors, and ordering the Conductors of trains coming in collision to be put on trial for manslaughter, we take leave of the subject. [Ed.

## Who are the Jews?

To the Editors of The N. Y. Tribume. In acknowledging the courtesy with which you have received and published a communication from me in regard to a matter which I have ever considered as a grievance toward my faith, I beg leave to spologize for what may now be viewed as an unwar-

considered as a grievance toward my faith, I beg leave to spologize for what may now be viewed as an unwarranteble intrusion on your valuable time, while it is an additional tax on your good-nature. I trust, however, that the explanations I shall offer in regard to my motives will serve not only to place me in a position that cannot be independent of the laboration of the course of some editorial remarks made on the occasion alluded to, it was stated "that to call a man a German Jew, did not imply that he is of the Hebrew faith at all." Then, on precisely the same theory, to call a man a German Protestant would not imply that he was a Christian at all, for there is not the slightest difference between the two positions. You also went on to say you had known Jews who were Indiels and Christians. Let us see what is meant by the term Jew. Jew is the name of a people in sacred history, residents of Jerusalem, who were the shosen servants of God. Suppose the question of religious belief raised in a company of persons, and one of the number stated he was a Jew. What would be understood by that! Why, that he was a descendant of that ancient stock,—in other words, an Israelite,—because the term Jew significe a religion of that name. It note has no relationship to country, from the fact of the Hebrews having coased to be a nation. In regard to Christian Jews, that only needs a little reflection to become a contradiction on the face of it; for it would require a man to remosace Christian ity to become a Jew, and vice cersa, his birth-place having nothing to do with one or the other. I have known Jews, natives of Ireland, who were perfect specimens of the Paddy in appearance, manners and broque. A Jew never can be an Infidel, for the moment he becomes one, he ceases to be the other. Just for illustration, I will call to your mind a correspondent in The Tribuse, a few days since, who declared himself an Atheist. Let us suppose him to have been born of Preebyterian parents. After such an admission, would he be recognized a Remarks .- Our correspondent begs the

whole question in so quietly supposing a case wherein the question of religious belief is raised. Of course, if that were the shape of the question, a Jew would imply an adherent to the Hobrew faith: but that is not the question prominent in the mind of a Police Reporter, who sees half a dozen men arraigned on charges of this or that offense, and notes that one of them appears to be Irish, another Dutch, another Hebrew, &c. He perceives this in their speech and physiognomy, but of their faith he knows nothing and affirms nothing. And it is as common to speak of Disraeli as a Christian Jew as of the Duke of Wellington as a Protestant Irishman. We cannot see why this should not be, for we are sure it is not generally misapprehended. However, since is not generally misapproximate it seems to give offense to a people already unduly persecuted and exposed to obloquy, we hope no Reporter for *The Tribune* will use the expression objected to.

[Ed.

Catholic Church Property--O'Keefe's Bill.

I have long admired the bold intrepidity with which you discuss the various topics of public in terest, as they arise, through not unfrequently your views are entirely in opposition to my own. From your riews are entirely in opposition with my own. From your independent position, I have thought a few suggestions would be admitted into your columns, respecting a measure which, if successfully urged, I regard as important in its future consequences upon the welfare of the State. I allude to the bill of Mr. O'KERFS, in our State Legislature, to "vest the property of the Roman Church in the Bishopa."

The City papers, generally well posted and intelligent in canyasing political questions, have for some reason

The City papers, generally well posted and intelligent in canvassing political questions, have for some reason maintained upon this subject entire silence. Is it because the purposes of the bill are not appreciated, or that it is looked upon as a mere religious controversy? It is, in truth, eminently a pure political question. It is nothing less than an effort to change the entire policy of our Government in respect to ecclesiastical estates. The following is the second section of the proposed bill:

SEC. 2. All conveyances of real or personal estate, or of any interest therein, by gift, grant devise, bequest or otherwise, heretofore or hereafter made unto any person by the description of bishop or archbishop of any place within the State of New-York, and to his successor in office, shall be good and valid to all intents and purposes, to rest the legal title as intended by such conveyance in such person, being at the time such ordinary, bishop or archbishop, and in such persons as from time to time shall be the successor in office of such ordinary, bishop or archbishop, and in such persons whatever.

The treader of History will readily see, the effect of The reader of History will readily see the effect of

arch a law.

Archbishop Hughee has issued his circular, demanding the passage of this bill. This document ignores the most notorious facts. For upward of two hundred years a struggle has been maintained to get rid of the power of

notorious facts. For upward of two hundred years a struggle has been maintained to get rid of the power of the priesthood resulting from concentrated wealth under the control of church dignitaries. In England, a series of statutes, generally known by the name of the "Statutes of Mortmain," were enacted to accomplish this object. "They were introduced," says Chancellor Kent, "during the establishment and grandeur of the Roman Church, to check the ecclesiastics from absorbing in perpetuity, in hands that never die, all the lands of the Kingdom, and thereby withdrawing them from public charges."

With a full apprectation of the evil, our ansestors early edopted a line of policy designed to prevent this mighty centralized power. Bishop Hughes alleges that this legislation was in accordance with the peculiar wishes of Protestant denominations. This is altogether incorrect. These laws were passed in direct opposition to such wishes. The property of the Episcopal Church, for illustration, had previously been vested in their Bishops. That sect were of course partial to that mode. The same was true of other Protestant denominations. But the discerning statesmen who guided our young Republic designed to guard against Protestons as well as Roman Catholic domination. To effect this our Statutes prescribed,

prescribed,
1st, That all ecclesiastical property should be held

Roman Catholic domination. To effect this our Statutes prescribed,

1st. That all ecclesiastical property should be held by certain strustess or vestry men, to be elected by the congregation of their respective churches.

2d. That the amount of property so to be held by religious corporations should be restricted and limited, fand only be used for church purposes.

3d. That such corporations could not receive property by devise, except when expressly authorized so to do. Various restraints upon the power of acquiring by devise were imposed. By some statutes, "no person leaving a wife or child can devise to such corporations more than one-fourth of his estate, nor shall any will be valid giving them property which shall not have been made and executed at least two months before the death of the testator." They were required to report periodically to the Legislature the value of their property, and if a larger amount were acquired than so authorized, such corporations would be dissolved.

Bishort Huguns is not to be suspected of misunderstanding the scope and design of such provisions. It was to prevent an accumulation of wealth in an irresponsible Church Oligarchy, and is simed as much against Protestants as Roman Catholics.

Yet, in the face of such facts, this bill of O'Kumpa's is coolly introduced, overriding and breaking down those admirable safeguards of our Jealous forefathers. It is now deliberately proposed to grant to the Roman Church powers and privileges which have been sodulously schichhald from all other denominations. The proposed law, it will be observed, makes no restriction as to omount, or the mode of acquiring, by devise or otherwise, or the moment of the use of the millions so to be vested in Blabrods. The proporation sole "created by this act. Other denominations have a right to complain at this partial legislation, but the friends of Free Government have a right to oppose such a high-handed measure. Hear Blahop Hughes's justification of the bill:

If some person should imagine that this cou

The Rev. gentleman here evades and sophisticates the question. A man of his intelligence well understands that our laws on this subject were intended to check and restrain all religious denominations. They proceed upon the assumption that Protectant prelates possess the same love of power and ambition to domineer as Cathonia and the second of the contract of the same laws.

same love of power and ambition to domineer as CainoRe prelates.

All history informs us that concentrated wealth in the
hands of bi-hops and church magnates has ever proved
dangerous to popular freedom. Cast your eyes to other
lands if you would contemplate the extent of this fearful evil. England with its church estates in the hands of
bishops and ordineries, downtrodden Spain, oppressed
ltaly, degraded South America and Mexico, with their
pampered priesthood. Look, if you will, at Lower Canada, where the entire politics of the country are con
trolled by the overgrown church estates in the hands of
the priests.

From Rio Janeiro The Lucinda, from Rio Feb. 20, reports that Corres was rather more active, and prices were looking up. The seles of Flour for the mouth had reached 20,000 bils.

Boston, Friday, April 9, 1852

The stern (supposed of a brig) washed ashore on Thursday last, with the name of Collonia carved upon it. It is no doubt the Danish brig Collonia, Black, which selled from Leghorn about Jan. 24, for Boston. The crew are probably lost.

A large vessel struck on Peaked Hill, was about two miles from Race Point Light, during the late gale, and went to pieces. All hands were lost. When first seen her suggest and trigging were alongside as if just cut away.

went to pieces. All hands were lost. When first seen her spars and rigging were alongside as if just cut away. The sea was so heavy she could not be bounded, and shortly after she went to pieces. There is nothing left by which they can find out her name. She is supposed to have been a foreign vessel, from the fragments washed ashore, and was sheathed with yellow metal and copper.

The Canals-Mandamus Case Message fro the Governor.

The following Message was sent in to the Legislature by Governor Hunt on Thursday,

To the Senote and Asermbly : FELLOW CITIZENS: It becomes my duty

To the Sencie and Assembly:

Fellow Citizens: It becomes my duty to invite your attention to the unforcescen obstacles that have been interposed to prevent the completion of the unfinished Canals of this State.

At the commencement of the present Session it was confidently believed that no more difficulties would be encountered in prosecuting the several improvements provided for by the last Legislature.

The Canal Law had received the general sanction of the people. Both parties stood pledged to sustain it, and on all hands it was regarded as a settled question. In the election of a new Canal Board, every member chosen, unless known as an original supporter of the measure, had received the foopular suffrage upon a public pledge, supposed to be binding, in honor and morality, to support the law and cooperate in its execution.

Some important steps had been taken towards carrying out the previsions of the act. Canal Revenue Certificates, to the amount of \$1,500,000, were issued before the commencement of the present year; and a loan of \$200,000 was obtained under the act providing for the conflargement of the Oswego Canal. Late in December contracts were awarded and entered into by the Canal Commissioners, the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Division Engineers for the entire work of completing the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and the Enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, at an aggregate cost falling below the official estimates of the Engineers.

In view of all these antecedents, I regarded the policy of the State as fixed and established, and decemed it a cause for profound congratulation, in my annual message to the Legislature, that our Canal improvements had ceased to be a subject of political controversy.

In the present posture of affairs, I do not desire to revive former discussions, nor can it be deemed necessary to enlarge upon the considerations which governed the action of the last Legislature. It cannot be disguised, however, that the reasons which influenced your products of the s

and acknowledged.

Seventeen years have passed away since the Legislature decided to enter upon the enlargement of the Eric Canal.

After various alterations of policy, the completion of the undertaking was provided for by the new Constitution, by setting apart the surplus Canal revenues for that purpose. When sixteen millions of deliars had been expended on the enlargement, it became necessary to determine whether the consummation of the work should be deferred for a long series of years, or expeditive by anticipating the surplus revenues which the Constitution had pledged to its accomplishment.

It was demonstrated that a system of small annual expenditures involved an unnecessary and injurious delay; considerable increase in the actual cost of the work; a heavy loss of interest on the money already expended, inasmuch as the principal advantages of the improvement could not be realized until the entire channel is completed; and that during the tardy progress of the enlargement, our inability to cheapen sufficiently the cost of transportation would force a large amount of western business into other channels, to the prejudice of all our financial and commercial interests.

On the other hand, it was perceived that these evils would be obviated, and the desired advantages attained by a more vigorous prosecution of the undertaking.

While the importance and expediency of expediting the enlargement were generally conceded, the same unanimity of sentiment did not exist in regard to the mode to be adopted for securing the object.

Differences of opinion were manifested in relation to the power of the State to obtain the necessary funds by an issue of revenue certificates, intended to operate as a transfer of the future surplus revenues, without recovered to the State, in case of their insufficiency. It was shown, to the satisfaction of a majority of minds, that this mode of proceeding was in harmony with the provisions and purposes of the Constitution.

The competency of the Legislature to anticipate the aurplus rev

proval.

It is not within my province to pronounce

without first submitting them to the Canal Board for approval.

It is not within my province to pronounce an opinion upon the extent of the powers vested in the subordinats Board by the resolution under which they acted. If it was necessary to the validity of the contracts that they should be reviewed and acted upon by the Canal Board, a prompt discharge of that duty would have protected the State and its citizens from unnecessary embarrassment. Unfortunately, no practical measures have been taken by the present Canal Board toward removing the difficulties referred to; and paralyzed by doubts concerning the precise extent of its suthority on some points, it seems to have shunned the exercise of every power which had become necessary to the progress of the work. While the Canal Board and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund renounced all responsibility in respect to their duties under the law, it cannot be deemed surprising that the Auditor of the Canal Department should distrust his authority to recognize the contracts, or to draw warrants for work performed in pursuance of their conditions.

Tielding to the doubts produced by the non-action of his immediate official superiors, the Auditor has refused to honor the drafts of the Canal Commissioners, and several of them have been protested.

It appears that proceedings have been commenced against that officer to compel payment of a draft thus refused and protested: that the Supreme Court has granted an order for a peremptory mandamus; and that the whole case has been carried to the Court of Appells for a final decision. It is also understood that the questions presented will be argued and disposed of at the present term of the Appellate Court, and that its decision will extend not only to the power of the Letting Board to award and executs the contracts, but to the contitutional validity of the law itself.

You cannot fail to appreciate the grave importance of this proceeding, and the magnitude of the propels and their representatives, must now depend upon the act

erms that the revenue certificates a "Shall in no event be so construed as t considered action of the Legislative would be after epugment to the public in actions to the vital and cherished intere tous in its consequences. Constitutional visions, intended for the advantuement of videns, intended for the advancement of referent measures, have always been intended in lever of their objects. After adopting the mid-standard which is the public works from the uncars which is appropriated to that object; and after which has been made in the undertaken beardon the law and the objects it was it may, without renouncing our commercial controlled to the c